

## POPE MAY VISIT PARIS

Would Go Immediately If Presence Is Needed.

## CATHOLICS BOYCOTT FRANCE

**Knights of Columbus Declare War on All Goods Made in That Country—Hasty Passage of Religious Bill Results in Serious Defects in the Measure.**

London, Dec. 23.—A dispatch from Rome states that the Pope is daily becoming more distressed by the situation in France. Speaking to Cardinal Merry del Val Sunday he said if he thought his presence in France would do good he would not hesitate a moment, but would start for Paris immediately.

Ottawa, Dec. 23.—The interesting statement has just been made that Canada would see the first attempt to strike at the French government on account of its policy toward the religious communities in France.

It was stated that the Knights of Columbus, an extremely powerful Roman Catholic organization, with a strong membership both in Canada and the United States, will henceforth boycott all goods that are made in France. Owing to the wealth of the society, and its large numerical strength, the boycott will, in all probability, assume international importance.

## Defects in Religious Bill.

Paris, Dec. 23.—The haste with which the new religious bill was drawn up and rushed through the Chamber of Deputies is producing its natural results. It is no plain that many difficulties, points were left unadjusted, and many contingencies unprovided for. That is nothing surprising, in so intricate a question, but it is more than surprising to find that the bill, as printed in the Official Journal, misrepresents on essential points the bill as voted by the chamber. There are two forms of associations, those formed under the law of 1901 and those formed under the law of 1885.

The bill as originally drafted gave the former a claim on the free use of churches, and an amendment was carried giving the latter the same privilege. The official version gives the amendment as if it were the original clause, and omits any reference to associations under the law of 1885. This is declared to be an oversight which may be rectified by the secretary-general of the chamber when he sends the text to the Senate, but it emphasizes the difficulties of attempting to understand the real significance of the bill, and gives strength to the hopes expressed by the Moderate press that the Senate will take time over the bill and attempt to fill in the gaps which the different factions exist.

## Festive Spirit in France.

It is noticeable that the abolition of the midnight Christmas mass has not produced any protest. Some of the bishops, in announcing this mass, expressed fear that the unruly elements would take the opportunity to profane it by making trouble. Paris is calm, and up to a late hour this evening no information of trouble has come from the provinces. Parisians, in fact, appear to be more interested in buying Christmas gifts than in worrying over the salvation of their immortal souls. The law of hebdomadary, which in a few months has transformed the outward aspect of Paris, although still far from making it a city of Sunday deadness as London or Brooklyn, was violated with impunity to-day. People made purchases, not, as formerly, purely for New Year's, but avowedly as Christmas presents. The newspapers speak in italics of "Merry Christmas" and "Happy New Year," explaining them as happy English expressions, and people seem to be more in the seasonal spirit than sorrowful over the unhappy state into which has fallen the ancient church of France.

## Sentiment in Rome.

The Tamps this evening says it is authorized to deny statement, widely published as emanating from Rome, to the effect that the French government had addressed a note to the powers explaining the reasons for its search of Mr. Montagnini's effects and his expulsion from the country. The paper says the government has no intention of sending any such note.

A special envoy who was sent to Rome by the Temps telegraphs that the feeling in Rome is that the private exercise of religion must be respected in France, as Rome regards the churches as closed. He adds that the feeling there is that Friday's vote in the Chamber of Deputies settles nothing, and that in one, ten or fifty years the minimum of guarantees demanded by the Pope must be granted.

It must be said that developments in France do not indicate that the people at large concern themselves deeply with this thoughtful care for the more or less distant future. Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 23.—At a largely attended meeting of Catholic societies from East Kingston and Glasse, held this afternoon at the village hall, the former place, resolutions of protest were adopted against the attitude of the French government toward the Catholic churches.

## Indiana Capitalist Is Dead.

Mohile, Ala., Dec. 23.—James Borden, a capitalist of Indianapolis, Ind., and vice president of the Republic Creosote Works, of this city, who was stricken four days ago with pneumonia, died here to-day at an infirmary. He arrived here Wednesday from Indianapolis in the best of health.

## Cat in Her Way Was Deadly.

Pottsville, Pa., Dec. 23.—Mrs. Anna Diah, of Cressona, aged ninety-four years, who apparently had a good prospect of becoming a centenarian, had her life cut short yesterday by an attempt to step over a cat. She fell and died of the injuries.

## Asphyxiated at Age of Eighty-one.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 23.—Charles Beyer, eighty-one years old, was found asphyxiated by gas to-day. He had been ill and his family believed he accidentally turned on the gas while taking his medicine during the night.

## Oregon Steamships.

New York, Dec. 23.—Arrived Sunday: Steamships Unleia, from Liverpool, December 25; Minchula, from London, December 11.

Arrived: Steamship C. F. Tilden, at Copenhagen from New York; Kronprins Wilhelm, at Cherbourg from New York; La Bretagne, at Harre from New York.

Outgoing, sail Monday: Steamships Majestic, for Liverpool, 10 a. m.; Zealand, for Antwerp, 2:30 p. m.; Anselm, for Rotterdam, 10 a. m.

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## PATRICK CRITICISES HIGGINS.

**His New Appeal Directed to Gov. Hughes' Knowledge of the Law.**

New York, Dec. 23.—According to Ward Johnson and Head Keeper Connaughton, of Sing Sing, to each of whom Patrick has confided many of his plans for his future line of action, the appeal which he is preparing to Gov. Hughes will be the most remarkable document that ever left a prisoner's hand and will be by far the most striking of any yet written by the former lawyer.

In a general way Patrick will set forth the details of his case, from the day the first charge was made against him, more than three years ago. Step by step the document will show the proceedings of the many legal battles waged and lost by him, and in each instance there will be comments as to the validity of the findings. Of greatest importance will be Patrick's criticism of Gov. Higgins' action in commuting his sentence from death to life imprisonment. In his statement issued Friday, and in utterances he made in the death house when he first learned of the governor's decision, he declared the commutation unlawful and in no way what he wanted. He relies on the new governor's converseance with the law to cancel the commutation.

## TRAIL OF NEGRO IS LOST

**Penrose Puts Detectives on Macklin Shooting Case.**

**No Evidence but Army Hat—Police Seek a Former Convict, Who Has Also Disappeared.**

El Reno, Okla., Dec. 23.—The masked negro who shot Capt. Edgar A. Macklin, commanding Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry, at his quarters in this garrison, last Friday night, has disappeared completely. Maj. Penrose, commanding Fort Reno, has employed a number of detectives in the case. The negro was trailed by a bloodhound a distance of four miles, to Darlington station, on the Rock Island Railway, where it is believed the negro boarded a train and left the country.

Police are seeking for ex-convict J. C. Eubank, who was at Fort Reno at dusk on the day of the shooting. Since the shooting no trace of him has been found. Nothing beyond the fact that he has disappeared has been learned of Eubank's movements on the night of the assault that might connect him with the crime. Capt. Macklin is strong, and able to talk freely with his friends, despite his wounds, and his full recovery is expected in a few weeks. One bullet, the first, struck him in the left temple, glanced downward through his mouth, and lodged in his lower right jaw, imbedding itself in the bone, which was fractured. The other bullet, which knocked Macklin from his feet and rendered him unconscious for a short time, hit him slightly to the left of the heart, and passed over his ribs, beneath the skin, to his back, where it was easily removed by the surgeons.

The regulation army campaign hat, dropped by the negro in his flight, is all that is known of this man. It was used in giving the bloodhound the scent in following the trail. It bears the figures "25," showing that at one time it belonged to some man in the Twenty-fifth Infantry. Research in the Oklahoma was torn off. The lost army hat is not absolute evidence that the assault was made by a soldier, as these hats have fallen into possession of many persons near Fort Reno.

Few of the negro soldiers discharged in disgrace from Companies B, C, and D for refusal to disclose the names of the rioters at Fort Brown, Tex., last August are known to be in Oklahoma. Capt. Macklin was an exchange officer, and frequently had large sums of money in his quarters.

Only persons acquainted at the post would have knowledge of this. A number of the discharged negro soldiers were practically penniless when they left Fort Reno, and the motive may have been robbery as well as revenge.

## ARMY PROMOTIONS COMING.

**Many Changes This Year at the Top of the List.**

The President soon after the holidays will enter on a series of army appointments that will make many changes in the top of the army during the next twelve months. These appointments are to be made to fill vacancies caused by the retirement for age of a number of well-known officers. The first vacancy to occur comes with the retirement January 2 of Maj. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, now in the Philippines, and soon to turn the Department of the Visayas over to Gen. Pershing.

It is accepted as settled that this vacancy will be filled by the nomination of Gen. J. Franklin Bell to be a major general. Gen. Bell will, at the end of the month, be relieved as commander of the Army of Cuban Pacification by Gen. Theodore J. Wint, and will resume his duties in Washington as Chief of Staff. The next vacancy in the grade of major general will be caused by the retirement April 1 of Maj. Gen. James F. Wade. This is to be filled, according to general expectation, by the appointment of Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, now in command of the Department of Texas. If appointed, he would hold the rank of major general for a period of less than six months, retiring for age October 2. The general prediction is that at that time Gen. Theodore J. Wint will be advanced to fill the vacancy that will then occur.

The retirements for age in the grade of brigadier general that ensue during the year are as follows: Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn, December 1; William T. Duggan, April 11; John W. Bubb, April 26, and Constant Williams, May 25. These, with the vacancies caused by the advancement of Gen. McCaskey and Gen. Wint, will make six general vacancies in the grade of brigadier general during the year to be filled from the grade of colonel. There is no definite idea as to what officers will be taken to fill these vacancies beyond the few indications that have been suggested by the President and the Secretary of War. It is expected that Col. Enoch Crowder, assistant judge advocate general, with a long service in the Philippines to his credit, will be advanced to the grade of brigadier general. Col. Hugh L. Scott, superintendent of the Military Academy, is not unlikely to receive a promotion. Beyond this, little is even guessed at. Probably one of the brigadiers will be given an artillery officer's commission, and the names of Col. Ramsay D. Potts and Lieut. Col. Albert S. Cummins are mentioned as likely to be considered.

Both are excellent officers, with most creditable service behind them. Among cavalry colonels, army men mention Col. Dorst, of the Third, Col. Steever, of the Fourth, and Col. Hatfield, of the Twelfth. Of infantry colonels, there are as possibilities Col. Joseph W. Danahy, of the Sixth, now in the Philippines; Col. Marion P. Maus, of the Twentieth, and Col. Calvin D. Cowles, of the Fifth, now in Cuba, all men with good records to commend them. The promotion of colonels against Indians on the plains and Philippines across the Pacific. It is stated on high authority that the experience with the Pershing case has led to a decision not to make any more jumping appointments right away.

## FIREMEN IN WALKOUT

**Three Thousand Quit on the Southern Pacific Road.**

## FIGHT BETWEEN TWO UNIONS

**Engineers Sign Agreement with Harriman Road, but Rival Organization Resents Action and Is Seeking to Force Officials to Treat with It—Negroes Being Employed.**

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 23.—Every member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers employed on the Southern Pacific Railroad struck at 4 o'clock this afternoon, according to telegrams received from points all along the line at the order's general headquarters here. In all, 3,000 men are involved. The strike followed an order last night by Grand Master John J. Hannahan, of the engineers' organization.

Negroes are being employed, advises to union headquarters say, to take the strikers' places.

Though officers of the brotherhood deny that there is an between the firemen's and engineers' organizations, the latter seem to be sticking at their posts, and are quoted in a message from San Antonio as saying that they will hire negroes, Mexicans, and Chinese to fire for them.

Traffic is reported to have suffered little as yet, but the union leaders say the strike will be almost completely tied up by to-morrow night. It is added that the lines are likely to prove but the opening skirmish in a labor war involving all the Harriman lines.

The difference between the Southern Pacific and the Harriman lines dates from last May, when the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers secured an agreement from the road that all engineers' grievances should be handled by that organization. The firemen's Brotherhood argued that many of its members are engineers who do not belong to the engineers' order, and that the latter cannot properly represent such employees. The firemen insisted that the road should handle all matters affecting their members, whether firemen or engineers.

Fire President Kruttschnitt, of the railroad, was reported out of the city to-night.

## Two Unions at War.

New York, Dec. 23.—Officers of the Southern Pacific said to-day that the ultimatum telegraphed to President Harriman, late on Saturday by John J. Hannahan, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, put the company in a position probably unprecedented in the history of troubles between union laboring men and their employers.

The question of wages, they said, is not at all directly involved. It is purely a proposition as to which of two rival organizations the company shall recognize, and the matter has come to such a pass that one cannot be recognized without giving offense to the other.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is the organization which is really, they said, the body Mr. Hannahan's organization is fighting, although it is striking, over the Southern Pacific's shoulders. The companies forming the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific's lines have an agreement with the firemen's engineers, providing in part that the grievances of all engine drivers should be handled by that organization. When the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers presented the case to the management, Mr. Hannahan and his associates were told that the company felt itself bound by the agreement with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

## CARRIED 15,000 TO SING SING

**Deputy Sheriff Gives Up Job of Delivering Convicts to Prison.**

New York, Dec. 23.—During the sixteen years that Daniel Kelly has been traveling between the courthouse and the Tombs, and the Tombs and Sing Sing, he has taken at least 15,000 prisoners to the prison on the banks of the Hudson. He has been so regularly resigned.

"I am sorry," said Kelly, "that I didn't keep a memorandum of all the men I had in charge. Oh, yes, I had all kinds, from the sneak thief up to the murderer. I took Patrick to Sing Sing shortly after his conviction; I landed Roland R. Moineux in the death house; I was handcuffed to Dr. Sam Kennedy, who was afterward granted a new trial; I looked after Al Adams; I handled Sam Parks when he was on the way to Sing Sing; and I took Dave Rothschild, the banker, to Sing Sing."

"How do prisoners act while you are taking them to prison?" was asked.

"That depends upon the prisoner," replied Kelly. "I remember Rafael Gascon. He had been convicted of murder and was under sentence of death. All the way from the Grand Central depot until we reached the station at Sing Sing Gascon whistled and sang. He was a professional whistler, I heard. I never saw a man carry on the way this fellow did. Nobody would believe that I was taking him to the death house."

"What is the general type of conversation among prisoners when you transport them from the Tombs to Sing Sing?" was asked.

"The old-timers, men who go back for the second or third or fourth time, are talking usually about the job they expect to get. 'Back for another trip,' they speak of it as a rule. The old-timer does not seem to mind so much that he is about to be put behind bars again. What troubles him most is whether or not he is to get an outside or an inside job. Old-timers prefer to work in the open air. They don't like to sleep with the first offender it is different. He does not know anything about the game, and, therefore, has no choice."

"Did you ever have any trouble with a prisoner while you were taking him to Sing Sing?" was asked.

"Only once," replied Kelly. "That man was Henry Ford. While we were in the train he tried to jump out of the window. Ford became insane on the way to the prison. He was afterward transferred to Matteawan, where he died."

During all the years that Kelly has been transporting prisoners between the Tombs and Sing Sing he has been told many secrets by prisoners. Never did Kelly violate the confidence these unfortunate men placed in him. Many a farewell message has he delivered to a wife or a sister or a father or a mother. He has always enjoyed the greatest confidence of the convicts. This is why many have styled him "Faithful Dan."

## He Knew Pop.

From the Yonkers Statesman.  
Teacher—Can you tell me anything about the frontier, Tommie?  
Tommie—Yes. That's where pop sits when he goes to the theater alone.

## TAKE JEWELRY SALESMAN.

**Detectives Arrest C. A. Weber, Accused of \$60,000 Theft.**

Port Jervis, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Charles A. Weber, of 216 West 104th street, New York, salesman for a leading jewelry firm in that city, who was charged with stealing from several firms diamonds and jewelry valued at \$60,000, entrusted to him by Tiffany & Co. and other jewelry firms, was arrested at the Erie station here by Chief of Police William Reddington as he was about to board a train for New York. Weber was run down by detectives who have been on his trail since November 20, and traced him to a hunter's lodge, eight miles back of Milford, Pa. The prisoner will be taken to New York to-morrow morning. He was considered a very reliable person and gained the confidence of the firms. In September, it is alleged, he failed to return to the several jewelry firms the goods assigned to him, or cash, and Ludeke & Co. on November 20 placed the matter with a detective agency.

A search of the prisoner resulted in finding \$50 on his person. The presumption is that the proceeds of the sale of \$60,000 worth of jewelry had been taken care of by him. Weber is a bachelor, aged about forty years.

## WILLIAMS ASSAILS TARIFF

**Declares Republicans Aided Trusts Rather Than San Francisco.**

**Fearful to Take Duty Off Structural Materials, but Willing to Vote People's Money.**

The attitude of the California members of Congress in voting at the last session against the proposition to reduce the duties on structural material in favor of duty-free imports from San Francisco could get better terms on work made necessary by the earthquake, is still the subject of no little inquiry on the part of the Californians. The issue was prominently brought forward by Democrats at the last election, and while the Republicans won a pronounced victory at the polls, Democratic members of the House are still receiving letters from the Californians asking about the records of their Congressmen.

It is declared that Representative Needham, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and other Republicans justify their course of opposition on the ground that Representative John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader, declined to agree to refrain from offering to the California bill other tariff amendments. Thus, the California Republicans claim, the whole subject of tariff reduction would have been opened by Mr. Williams.

In a recent letter the Democratic leader declares that he declined to be held out and have his hands tied, so that he could not offer amendments to the bill. Mr. Williams, in part, writes:

"The truth is that the tariff is so full of inequalities and abuses that the Republicans were afraid to take a step toward relieving even a Republican citizen in distress, for fear that enough Republicans would be held in absolute subjection by a Republican Speaker, and that vote with Democrats to alter other parts of the tariff. At any rate, this is the excuse they gave."

"The inequality of the excuse is witnessed by the fact that the majority of the House was Republican; that the Committee on Rules was Republican, and could have cut off the right of amendment as it has done again and again, and which I fully expected it to do if my bill had been reported."

"A party ought to be ashamed of itself, which, with a majority of 112, is afraid to risk its own membership on any fair and honest issue, which might have been germane and in order. It seems that the Republicans are to be excused for their indefensible conduct upon the ground that while I promised to vote for a good bill, I did not promise not to vote for it so as to make it, in my opinion, better."

"The ultimate truth is this: The Republican party was willing to vote any amount of dollars out of the Treasury for the relief of the majority of the people who had been placed there by taxing all the people—but was not willing to vote \$1 of ill-gotten gains to come out of the pockets of the cement trust or the steel trust or any other specially hot-blooded industry. They did not break a single link in the armor of the combinations or special interests."

## PLACES OF INTEREST.

Congressional Library—Open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on regular days; from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. on Sundays.

Public Library—Open 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. in winter; 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. in summer; holidays, usual hours; Sundays, 2 to 10 p. m.

Executive Mansion—Open 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. in winter; 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. in summer; holidays, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. (The original Declaration of Independence is in the Library of the State Department.)

United States Patent Office—Open 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. United States Pension Bureau—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

United States Post-office—Open 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Washington City Post-office—Open all hours. The Dead Letter Office in the city post-office.

National Botanic Gardens—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Fish Commission—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Army Medical Museum—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. National Museum—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (including holidays)

Smithsonian Institution—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (including holidays).

Agricultural Department—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Engraving and Printing Bureau—Open 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.

Washington Monument (550 feet in height)—Open 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. (Elevator does not run after 2:30 p. m.)

Covered Art Gallery—Open 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. in winter; 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. in summer. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. in winter; 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. in summer. Free on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays; other days, 25c admission.

Government Printing Office—Open 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. Navy Yard—Open 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

IN THE SUBURBS.  
Mount Vernon, the home and tomb of Washington—Open 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Arlington National Cemetery—Open all day. United States Soldiers' Home—Open 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Zoological Park—Open all day. Rock Creek Bridge and Park. Cherry Chase and Kensington.

Naval Observatory—Open 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Cabin John Bridge, Catholic University, and Alexandria.

Southworth Cottage, Thirty-sixth street and Prospect avenue.

Gentle Persuasion.  
Lenders—By the way, that \$5 bill I loaned you.

Borrower—I haven't forgotten, old man. Don't worry; I still have it in mind.

Lenders—Yes, but don't you think it's about time you relieved your mind?

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## SEE POLISH TROUBLE

**Germans Fear New Problem Will Arise at Election.**

## POLES URGED TO EMIGRATE

**Effort to Colonize German Farmers Having Failed, Many of the Malcontents Are Offered Homes Elsewhere—Anti-Opium Agitation in the Malayan Peninsula.**

London, Dec. 15.—Once again Germany's Polish problem has come into the limelight, and it is now suggested that it will play an important part during the coming Reichstag election. An article in the Kreuzzeitung, proposing a novel solution, has, therefore, created considerable sensation and is being widely discussed throughout the empire. The article points out that, encouraged by the prospect of bettering their material condition, many Poles have of late years emigrated to the western industrial districts of Prussia, which action has given rise to complaints from those politicians who desire to keep Prussia for the Prussians.

Options differ, continues the article, on the question whether Germany is overpopulated; but in any case the danger that should an industrial crisis arrive a considerable proportion of the population could not find the means of sustenance is not a mere phantom. Germany is far too dependent on industry, and the agricultural districts could not immediately absorb large numbers of men thrown out of work who are spoiled for field labor. The present boom cannot continue forever, and an industrial crisis may overtake us sooner than we imagine. Our political existence would be considerably bettered if we were rid of the inquiet element among the Poles.

The policy of settling German farmers in Prussian Poland, which has cost \$125,000,000, has not improved the political aspect of the Polish question, and another method of dealing with it must be sought. Force cannot, of course, be applied, for the Poles are German subjects, and the only alternative for the government is to encourage Polish emigration. The Poles, however, would be disinclined toward such a project unless some goal worthy of their aspirations were shown them—a suitable land of the future for them. Canada is such a land. Poles would succeed in Canada where other immigrants fail. They are, for the most part, farmers, and far better able to weather the Canadian climate than Southern Slavs, Italians, &c. Canada would eagerly accept strong, able-bodied European immigrants, and Canadian soil is fabulously fertile. The Revolution in Poland, therefore, would be a project of the greatest importance to the Canadian government, and of the fact that the Canadian government is opening up vast tracts for settlement, Canada seems eminently suitable to become the future home of the Polish population. If our government were asked if it were disposed to further Polish emigration to Canada, it would undoubtedly reply: "With the greatest pleasure," and the political parties would also welcome such a project so long as no compulsory measures were undertaken in this way advantage would accrue to both Germans and Poles. The project could be carried out successfully only if organized on a large scale and if the government were willing to open-handedly in granting the necessary emigration premiums.

It does not frequently happen that Penang, on Prince of Wales Island, near the Malay Peninsula, appears as the source of important movements, but news has reached here of an anti-opium agitation in Malaya that can only be described as colossal. So rapidly has it spread and so popular has it become that it reminds one more of a stirring political campaign in the United States, or of a Welsh revival, than of a movement undertaken by the stolid Chinese. When the news of the development first came from China a few enthusiasts took up the matter in Singapore and opened a free hospital for the cure of smokers, but very little progress was made. A few weeks ago, however, a well-to-do Chinese in Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Selangor, received from China a specimen of a plant which was said to be a cure for the opium habit. A short search revealed the fact that the plant grew freely in Selangor in a wild state, and in a very short time a quantity was obtained and active operations commenced. The leaves of the plant, which appears to be a shrub somewhat akin to gambler, are chopped fine and roasted, after which an infusion is made and the specimen is ready for use. The first man experimented with was a coolie employed by a European lady, and although he was a confirmed opium smoker he was cured in a few days. A second man, who was in a week. Now an anti-opium society has been formed in Kuala Lumpur, and the specific is distributed free, while so great has become the demand for the "opium cure" that it is now being sold at a price. Those who gather the leaves in the jungle demand exorbitant prices for them. The dispensaries established for the distribution of the specific are hard pushed to keep up with the demand, the applicants for Kuala Lumpur alone numbering over 2,000 daily.

The anti-opiumists claim to have cured, in the few short weeks since the plant was discovered, over 14,000 people in the Kuala Lumpur district alone, and the statement appears to be corroborated by the fact, which is vouched for by a partner in the opium firm, who is naturally deeply interested in the matter, that the receipts of the opium crop in and around Kuala Lumpur have fallen off by two-thirds, while several shops have had to close for lack of custom.

Contrary to a statement published in the London newspapers, the effect that the opinion prevails among authoritative circles at Copenhagen that before Denmark can agree to enter into fresh constitutional negotiations with Iceland she must insist on a general conscription among the youths of the island for service in the Danish fishery inspection vessels in Icelandic waters, it can be stated on authoritative information that the Danish government not only contemplates no such scheme, but must be regarded as absolutely opposed to it.

Official confirmation comes from Sydney to the effect that an immense irrigation scheme for watering 1,388,000 acres of rich agricultural land in the Murrumbidgee Valley, New South Wales, will be established by the government with the view of erecting a close settlement area of intense cultivation.

The Allgemeine Zeitung, of Vienna, published a letter from a member of the Serbian court circles purporting to give the truth respecting the crown prince. The writer says that when Prince George, then a member of the corps of pages at St. Petersburg, received the news of his father's accession, he declined to send congratulations, and behaved somewhat strangely. On reaching Belgrade, he inquired minutely into the circumstances attending the murder of King Alexander,

and was evidently deeply touched, though he never uttered an opinion. He observed, however, that foreign diplomatists were not astonished at Great Britain's boycott of Serbia, and if he were an Englishman he would take the same view.

During the Russo-Japanese war he did not conceal his sympathy with the Japanese, but otherwise there was little remarkable in his behavior till last year. Then he suddenly began to exhibit a distaste for court society. Adjutants and courtiers were abused freely, and ridiculed in their attempts to ape the manners of other courts. The prince laughed ironically at his father's admonitions, and behaved just as he pleased.

The writer says the secret is that Prince George feels his ostracism acutely. He detests the whole business, and wishes to demonstrate his disgust openly with the situation.

The crown prince is not mad, but he is wrought up to the highest nervous tension. The writer adds that it is untrue that he is a bitter resentful anybody, except himself, though in his retirement he often uses violent language.

## CAPT. JOHN SMITH.

**Persimmon Plate Designed in Commemoration of Great Colonizer.**

How many readers of The Washington Herald are aware of the existence of the Washington Branch Association of the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, of which Miss Virginia Miller is the directress; Mrs. Herbert Claiborne Wilkins, recording secretary; Miss Elizabeth Marshall Robinson, corresponding secretary, and Miss L. McLean, treasurer?

Yet it is a most active and hard-working association, having in the past done much to preserve the historic spots in the Old Dominion and the memory of her great sons. Its work in the past year has been especially noteworthy, for not only have many of its members contributed and collected the money for restoring pews in Old Bruton Church, Williamsburg, Va., which are memorials to such men as Washington, Marshall, Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Page, Nelson, Pendleton, Mason, and others, but they are having a brass tablet engraved to be placed in the church at Jamestown, which is to be restored by the National Society, Colonial Dames of America. This tablet is a memorial to that wonderful man, "Captain John Smith," and is to be an exact reproduction of the one placed over his grave in St. Sepulchre Church, London, about 1550.

To enable this branch to do this work, and also in commemoration of Smith's work in helping to civilize and Christianize when he landed in this country in 1607, and wrote his fascinating History of the new land and its products, they have had a John Smith, or "putchamin" plate made which is one of the most artistic and unique souvenirs of the tercentennial year.

During colonial times most of the earthenware used, whether fine or coarse, was imported from England or China. Soon after the Revolution plates were made commemorating men or less skillfully the deeds of Washington, Jefferson, and Lafayette. A Staffordshire pitcher bears the legend, "G. W., who emancipated America from slavery," another has pictures of the Presidents of the United States, and the tender heart of Pocahontas. The first permanent settlement of Englishmen in Virginia decided the possession of the greater part of North America. The Pilgrims had not yet arrived at Plymouth Rock when these enterprising colonists were making their first steps to trade with the Indians, planting orchards, and raising silk worms. The fruits native to the soil were wild cherries, grapes, the Virginia persimmon, and the blue haw.

The purchase of persimmon plates was suggested in the witty quotation made by Mrs. Jadin from John Smith's entertaining memoirs. The design was roughly indicated by Mrs. Turner, but the graceful grouping, coloring, and spacing are all due to the skillful and beauty-giving fingers of Miss Bertha Perle, vice president of the Washington Society of Water Colorists.

Mrs. Turner very generously offered her design to the A. P. V. A. for their work. With most grateful and appreciative feelings her generous offer was accepted, but the plate had to be made suitable to their plans, so they decided to have Smith's